

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 27, 1845.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

Morrison says that the name of Gen. Lewis Cass will be placed at the head of the columns of the "Indiana Democrat," as the man whom it prefers for the next Presidency.

This is the name which the Morrison clique of office seeking hankers have, for the past two or three years, been endeavoring to use as a stepping stone to their own personal preferment. They in reality care no more for Gen. Cass than they do for any other man living; but they think his name and fame the most available to facilitate their own designs of selfish personal aggrandizement. Time and the course of events will satisfy Gen. Cass, and every body else of the truth of this. These men will desert him without the slightest hesitation, whenever they think the name and reputation of any other man will be more likely to promote their own ends, whether that man be Judge McLean or any other man's. Some man's name they must have to sail under; for as to principles, they have none whatever that would be approved by the people.

There is no doubt in our minds that the course which these men have already pursued, has done more injury to the prospects of Gen. Cass than they could remedy, if they tried to do it ever so faithfully, for ten years to come. Several of them, on the reception of the news of Mr. Perkins' nomination, were on the very verge of turning over to Clay, for a week their political sails were shivering in the wind, and nothing but the hearty and enthusiastic response which immediately came up from the Democratic Press and the popular masses, prevented and estopped their mediated treachery from being openly manifested. They are ready to enlist under the banner of any man, whose success is likely to confer upon them plunder and spoil; and the people are so well satisfied of this fact, that they will be extremely wary in trusting to their professions. It is owing to this that all their movements in regard to Gen. Cass have been looked upon by the people with coldness, doubt, and distrust.

But even if the old Junto of Hunkers possessed ordinary political honesty, instead of being intensely selfish and dishonest; and even if they had feelings of true esteem and friendship for Gen. Cass, instead of being influenced by cupidity alone; we should then doubt the policy they propose to pursue in regard to his nomination.

Their movement is premature. The people cannot be pushed into a mere personal contest, before the policy and measures of the new Congress are developed, and before the future course of events can be surmised even by the wisest and most far-sighted. Nor should they be. The chief object and desire of the people should be, and no doubt is, to fix upon and establish a just public policy, tending to secure the rights of every class and section of the country. Having fixed upon and established this, the selection of agents to carry that policy into effect, will naturally follow. But to think of nominating a new President before the present incumbent of the chair has had any fair opportunity to develop his policy, and before it is possible to know what measures he may propose, or to which events to transpire in the next Congress; they give birth, or what bearing they may have upon the selection of his successor, is unreasonable and impolitic. An established policy of this kind would be certain to ruinously degenerate and degrade our Presidential elections; making them mere personal contests, when they ought to be conducted in relation to principles and measures alone. On this point, we are sure that the honest friends of Gen. Cass, agree with us. As some evidence that they do so, we give the following extract from the "American Citizen," published at Detroit, Michigan, a paper friendly to Gen. Cass, and we presume in his confidence.

The Advertiser intimates that the Legislature of Michigan at the next session will formally nominate Gov. Cass for the Presidency for 1848, and that he will then resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and strip for the Presidential race. Now without knowing any thing of the General's views upon this subject, we hope he will neither resign his seat in the Senate nor accept of a Legislative nomination for the Presidency—for in the first case, the people of the State deprive his services in the Senate for some time to come; and in the next place, his nomination to the Presidency through the interposition of a Legislative caucus, would not at all tend to enhance his prospects for that distinguished station. The people are apt to look with jealousy upon the assumption of powers not delegated, and in fact no way proper to be exercised, by their law making agents; and the premature nomination, prior to the last Presidential canvass, of Mr. Van Buren by the Legislature of Missouri, and that of Col. Johnson by the Legislature of Kentucky—connected with the fact that both those gentlemen were ultimately rejected by the nominating Convention—should operate as a solemn warning to the real friends of Gen. Cass. Besides, a premature nomination of any man for the next Presidency would be both impolitic and unwise. The people desire repose—and deem it time enough, two or three years hence, to agitate anew the Presidential question. In saying this much, we would by no means desire to disparage the high claims of Gen. Cass upon the people, particularly of the North-West; or to dispute the fact that many of them look with favor upon the prospect of his eventual elevation to the Chief Magistracy; but they desire to enforce his claims upon the attention of their Republican brethren, in a mode more congenial to their feelings than the irresponsible and anti-republican machinery of a mere Legislative caucus.

The objections here urged to a Legislative nomination apply with much stronger force to nomination by any irresponsible clique or junta. In the first, honest intentions might be supposed to have some influence; in the last the motives of the cabal could hardly be other than sinister and selfish.

Another Cass paper, the Ranger, published at Valparaiso, Indiana, a short time since made the following sensible remarks, of the same tenor as those of the Citizen, to wit:

"Some of the Democratic papers, have already nominated Gen. Cass, as the Democratic candidate for 1848. Although we were among the first in Indiana to espouse the cause of Gen. Cass, at the commencement of the recent campaign, yet we cannot think it proper to bring his name forward at this early period. First, we think it premature to thus early name any one for the candidate; and secondly, we think it will be no advancement for the General's cause, to bring his name at this time, before the public eye. Let us remember, that we are not yet got up in the late contest, between the several candidates' friends, whose names were so long before the public. Let us also remember that that hard feeling was the cause of the defeat of all the candidates and the cause of another man's nomination—one whose name was never before the public eye in that capacity. From this fact, let us not, at so early a date, agitate the question of the succession. We consider Gen. Cass, at this time, decidedly the prominent man; but we know not what change three years may make, even in Gen. Cass's position. We cannot gain any advantage by this premature movement. Friends of other prominent Democrats can bring forward their favorite, as soon as we can. And if we bring forward ours, at this early period, others will be sure to bring forward theirs. In view of these considerations we say, forbear, gentlemen, and await the developments of the next three years."

HATS NEXT WEEK.

United States Senator.

In another column will be found a communication over the signature of 'An Old Democrat,' upon the subject of electing a United States Senator from eastern Indiana, and containing also a request to us, in common with our brethren of the press, to express an opinion either for or against the proposition. To the professed object of the communication, we take no exception; that eastern Indiana is entitled to the next Senator, admits of not even the shadow of a doubt. Yet we would not, under any circumstances, lend ourselves as a means to create a division in the Democratic ranks upon that question, neither do we charge our old friend with having any such object in view; but upon the contrary, we are satisfied that his motives are of the most pure character. We suppose his reference to the fact of the south and west having had the benefit (if a benefit it may be termed) of a majority of the officers of State, is not for the purpose of creating an antipathy in one part of the State against another, as might perhaps be construed by some, but for the purpose of showing that the South and west could not possibly have any objections to selecting a Senator from that part of the State.

In compliance with the request of our correspondent, we repeat that eastern Indiana is entitled to the next Senator; that we have as good men as any other part of the State, and having them, we cannot assign any reason why they should not be put to good use.

As to suggesting the name of any one of them, we feel somewhat at a loss. We will, however, suggest the name of Samuel E. Perkins, of Wayne county, and then hear what our contemporaries have to say about the matter. What says our friend Elias, of the Goshen Democrat, and friend Tiger, of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, and our friend Elder, of the Jeffersonian, and what says the Democracy of eastern Indiana generally? Let us hear from you, gentlemen. It is certainly a matter worthy of a few moments' reflection. If our selection don't suit you, make another; we have men enough and to spare. What say the Messrs. Chapmans, of the State Sentinel, to running Mr. Perkins for the Senate?—*Municipal Democrat*.

We say, that the duty of selecting a United States Senator not coming within the sphere of our duties, that on this, the present, as well as in past cases, we have been especially guarded in taking sides either for or against any individual. We will not deny that we have our personal choice; but situated as we are, it renders it indispensable that we should both collect and give expression to the views of the majority, laying aside all our own feelings in the matter. Among many mentioned, none could be more gratified at their success than ourselves; while we shall not be slow in exposing the rascally intrigues of such men as Wm. J. Peaslee, and others we might name, who are moving heaven and earth to accomplish their ambitious designs;—ready at any moment to sacrifice the party with whom they profess to act, to further their own selfish ends. So far as Mr. Perkins is concerned, we think that he is clear of the charge of belonging to the clique here, notwithstanding he may or may not have listened to them, and as a brother editor, we should rejoice at his success. But in the present state of the case, will not the Governor try again to get him on the Supreme Bench? That important situation is to be filled.

"We understand that A. F. Morrison bitterly complains at our course towards him; alleging that we are assailing him to a disadvantage, because he has no means of public rejoinder to our statements. It is not necessary, in order to set him right, for he knows there is no just ground for the complaint, but in order to demolish his pretext, that we now publicly inform him, that, until the arrival of the *Junto's* Press, we hereby tender him the free use of our columns, to correct any erroneous statement we have made or may make, either regarding himself or any of his coadjutors. And further, to make any special charges in relation to our political course, past or present, which he or his friends may consider deserving of censure. It has always been our pride and pleasure to print an independent paper; the chief end and aim of which should be truth and right; and we have never on any occasion called in question the public or private acts of any man, without giving him free of expense, opportunity to exonerate himself, if he could.

Mr. Morrison's complaint is unjust towards us in every way, and has no foundation in truth. He has assailed us continually during two or three years, orally, and with impunity. He at length, by indirect implication, assails us in print, and as soon as we proceed to define his position and our own, so that the public can make up a just judgment between us, he considers it *persecution*, and forthwith begins to beg the question. He is too old a campaigner, certainly, and ought to be so hardened, if not too philosophical, to resort to such a course as this. We repeat to him the offer of our own columns for the purposes specified, and having thus extended to him a gratuitous privilege, we hope he will make an equally generous warfare upon us and hereafter cease his *bush* attacks, show his land, and come out openly, fairly, and squarely, and make his complaints and assaults in broad day-light.

"John P. Dunn, of the Lawrenceburgh Beacon, who is a third or fourth cousin to the old Indianapolis *Junto*, nominates Robert Dale Owen for U. S. Senator, and suggests that the next candidate for Governor be some *verdant* Democrat, like himself, we suppose! In this way the young gentleman, who not long since *rusticated* at New Orleans, supposes he effectively 'heads' Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright. This course is in revenge for the non-nomination of the *Young Democrat*, Amos Lane, to the Supreme Bench last winter. But the *dignified* young gentleman, like many an ass before him, has undertaken in the plenitude of his folly, to shoulder a bigger load than he can carry. His youthful coadjutor here, A. F. Morrison, denurs most decidedly to Dunn's nomination for the Senate. He says, forgetting possibly that a very near relation may be involved in the same obnoxious category, that it is not necessary to cross the *Ocean* to obtain a candidate for the U. S. Senate! We rather think he forgot himself a little. What does the profound Mr. John P. Dunn think about it.

"A certain applicant for the Post Office here, whose name is not Chapman, was in a terrible rage on Sunday night at the appointment of Dr. Dumbap. His famous *Eulogy*, which the world was defied to beat or even equal, did not answer the purpose, though backed up even by a prospectus threatening all sorts of disorganization, forked lightning and thunder claps. If the Post Office is not to be got by such masterly manoeuvres as these, we should like to know what chance there is of getting the 'public patronage,' by similar means!

"PROGRESSIVE.—Major Dunn, of the 'Political Beacon' twitted us once of not keeping Marion County Democratic, always heretofore whig, and now so nearly balanced that each party claims it. That matter was set right at the time. How is it now? We have carried the county by a majority of nearly a hundred. And now is it with the strong Democratic county of old Dearborn? They have managed, under the auspices of the young man, to elect one third whigs to the legislature. Verily, the young man should *rusticate* in New Orleans a few days more.

"We are at a loss to conceive why the Jeffersonian should suppose that we intended to rob it of any of the credit of its mainly and successful exertions in overcoming the federal party in its district. Gov. Whitcomb has gone to Ohio.

The Post Office.

Dr. L. DUNLAP has received the appointment of Postmaster at Indianapolis, vice S. Henderson, removed.

This matter being now settled, we wish all our friends to settle down and take comfort; and more especially do we desire that no fun may be *poked* at us for being unsuccessful in our application. President Polk knew that we were *safe* any how; and then we comfort ourselves with the reflection that we are 'a man—and a young man—and a young' Hoosier, 'ardent as a' Hoosier 'sun can make us,' and while we have not got funds enough to go to Washington, 'not to complain, not to murmur our grievances, not to persecute the administration,' and thus 'to lay the facts before them, with which we suppose them to be unacquainted,' yet we intend to 'bear ourself with dignity and respect to the feelings of others,' and hope all will 'listen to our tale.' Therefore, we suppose our 'merits, thus set off with the dignity becoming them,' 'will reward us with a better office than the one we have been deprived of.'

But, alas! We are not a Virginian! Hereafter, all disposed to crack jokes at our expense, will find that we are not yet *done* for.

Tennessee.

The result in this State was truly foreshadowed in the partial returns we gave last week. AARON V. BROWN, the *Loco Foco* candidate for Governor, is elected by a considerable majority. He is the daddy of the joint resolution on which Texas was annexed; and this fact gave him a popularity exceeding that of his party.—*Indiana Courier*.

Correct, Mr. Grubbs, in so far as Mr. Brown is 'elected by a considerable majority.' But a person of his high attainments and extended information should hesitate a little before making the point, bald charge that Gov. Brown was the author of the Texas resolutions. That great sin in your sight, and that of the abolitionists generally, belongs to Milton Brown, a *whig*! Dare you inform your readers of the fact?

The Washington Union.

In noticing the returns of our late election, says: 'The letters of our attentive correspondents in this State may be relied on, as embracing authentic information from the counties embraced therein. The papers are as bare of news from Indiana as from Kentucky.' We cannot conceive how it is that the Union has nothing from this office. Slips were forwarded daily, and our paper twice a week, containing far more correct information than that given by its correspondents. Perhaps some of the *curious* postmasters are left in office between here and Washington.

FEELS BAD.—The Albany Evening Journal of Aug. 14 has the following: 'In Indiana, fraud and villany, as is so often the case, has triumphed. With a clear Whig majority on joint ballot, the *Loco Focos*, refused to choose a United States Senator. They have now carried the Legislature, and will get a Folk and Texas Senator. We have, however, gained one member of Congress.' The Journal, by this time, perhaps, has learned that fraud and villany has not triumphed; and therefore, that the Whig party has not gained a member of Congress.

"A friend inquires, 'why does not the Governor offer a reward for the apprehension of Ballinger?' We reply, that the Governor is now absent. What he may do on his return in this matter, we have no means of knowing. He further asks, 'and why do you not defend the present rates of postage?' We reply again that we have done so. And what is universally sanctioned, so far as our knowledge extends, needs not our *continued* expressed praise. We agree with our friend in regard to abolishing the Congressional franking privilege, but not, perhaps, for the same reasons, except in part only. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe under the law as construed by the Attorney General respecting small local offices, the system, with a few amendments, will be the most popular ever adopted. However, like all other new systems, especially of such a complicated character, the best and truest test is, to give it a *fair trial*. Such we not only desire in the present instance, but also in that of the Sub-treasury system. Can't our friend be with us, and 'consider himself' a Whig?

WHIGS.—We notice that many of the colored residents are in the habit, since the 4th of July, of carrying big clubs, &c. We assure them that this is wrong. It tends rather to provoke than allay ill feeling. They are as safe from harm, and as much under the protection of the laws as any member of community; and they should be extremely cautious of doing any thing having a tendency to arouse latent prejudice and hatred in the breasts of those who entertain them. Take our advice. Be quiet. Feel safe. Mind your proper business. Behave yourselves like men. Carry no weapons—especially in such a manner as to provoke hostilities. Our word for it, you will not be troubled.

The New Albany Democrat intimates that Gov. Dorr will shortly visit Ohio, with a view to making it his future permanent residence; and advises him to come to Indiana where he will receive a hearty welcome. That he would receive a hearty welcome, *de lubis*. But we would rather advise him to remain in the benighted Algerine State till he sees her emerge from political darkness, and till the people have a chance to render him his due—that of placing him in the high places occupied by tyrants and usurpers.

"That learned 'young Democrat,' Major John P. Dunn, has forgotten to make certain exposures which he threatened to do. We hope he has not neglected it on account of any transactions with the Bank! Has cousin D. informed him of the true state of matters and things? Has cousin Amos begged him not to continue his foolish course in that matter? Hold still, Major, till we reach you in your turn.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD IN PARIS.—In Paris, when a corpse is carried through the streets, every person who meets it, from the king to the scavenger, takes off his hat and keeps it off till the mournful hearse has passed.

This custom is not peculiar to France. It is, or used to be, practised in many of the country parts of England, Wales, and Holland, and we believe, in Ireland. In large towns it is not attended to. We doubt whether it is observed in the large towns of France.

FATAL AFFAIR.—The National Intelligencer of the 19th states, that on the evening previous, about six o'clock, Mr. Wm. Z. Kendall (son of Hon. Amos Kendall) was shot dead by Mr. Rufus Elliott, brother-in-law of John C. River. Mr. Elliott also fired twice at Mr. J. R. Bailey, and shattered his left arm. The affair grew out of a dispute. Mr. Elliott has been arrested.

"That young Democrat, late cashier of the Lawrenceburgh Bank, Major John P. Dunn, who 'hoisted the first flag in favor of Polk,' but did not get the first office for telling that yarn, forgets that the Democrats have a creditable and an able organ in his own town.

FAMENTABLE.—The Mayor and Council of Cincinnati have probably all turned Millerites, judging from what the papers say of them. They are lacking in sense, or is it drowned in land?

"That 'war' is not yet 'declared' after all. All wind, as yet.

The Rail Road.

We have been furnished by the kindness of the Secretary of the Rail Road Company, with the following exhibit of the business of the road for the last three weeks. The Secretary has promised us a regular weekly statement of a similar character, for which we tender him our thanks. It will be remembered that this is the very dullest part of the year for the road, for obvious reasons. The statements however show that the road is doing an excellent business. We advise all to keep these exhibits; that they may compare them. We have no hesitation in saying that this is bound to be one of the most useful and profitable roads in the country.

We append the Secretary's note accompanying: GENTS.—Herewith you have the business of the Road for the last three weeks. Please insert, and I will try and furnish you with it weekly from this out. You will discover that there will be a large weekly increase from this time until about the first of January—which is usually the maximum month. The business then falls off gradually until about the middle of June, from which, to the first of August, is the minimum season. Yours respectfully, W. N. JACKSON.

Business on the M. and I. Rail Road during the week ending August 9, 1845.

Outward.	Inward.
124 Passengers.	156 Passengers.
40,000 lbs. merchandise.	1250 bush Wheat.
116 lbs Salt.	173 lbs Flour.
8 lbs Molasses.	10,000 Staves.
1 " Whiskey.	13,575 lb Lumber.
11 half lbs Beer.	10 cords Wood.
3 Fan Mills.	10,700 lbs Merchandise.
55 bush Stone Coal.	

During the week ending August 16, 1845.

Outward.	Inward.
111 Passengers.	143 Passengers.
52,681 lbs Merchandise.	4771 bush Wheat.
203 lbs Salt.	148 lbs Flour.
12 " Molasses.	40,000 Staves.
18 " Whiskey.	8375 lb Lumber.
5 " Tar and Oil.	106 bush Oats, Corn and
10 half lbs Beer.	Barley.
7 kgs Powder.	3685 lbs Merchandise.
6 Fan Mills.	

During the week ending August 23, 1845.

Outward.	Inward.
142 Passengers.	152 Passengers.
102,800 lbs Merchandise.	3127 bush Wheat.
252 lbs Salt.	103 lbs Flour.
20 " Molasses.	82 bush Flaxseed.
12 " Whiskey.	192 " Corn.
7 " Tar and Oil.	13,000 Staves.
8 kgs Powder.	15 cords Wood.
9 half lbs Beer.	4 lbs Tar and Oil.
6 Fan Mills.	7250 lbs Merchandise.
35 bush Stone Coal.	30,150 lb Lumber.

U. S. SENATOR.—Noticing this subject in our last paper, we spoke in strong language our preference for the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, and in so doing, we thought (as we still think) we reflected the wishes of the Democracy in this section of the State. Learning, however, that Mr. Bright was displeased with our remarks on this subject, we sought an interview with him, and regret to find that he is not now will be a candidate for this station.—*Moulton Courier*, Aug. 25.

"M. Emile Girardin, one of the most distinguished editors in Paris, recently made use of this language, which deserves translation and comment: 'I have always thought and said that a new era was about to commence in politics. That the time had come when nations would no longer seek greatness in war, but in peace; no longer in the spirit of rivalry, but in that of union; no longer in falsehood and duplicity, but in good faith; no longer in precarious additions to territory, but in the conclusion of judicious and equitable treaties of commerce; or the improvement of modes of communication; in the progress of industry; in the firm establishment of public and private credit. I have always thought and said that the alliance of France was an advantage for which all the powers of Europe would contend, so soon as she should have established her Government on a solid principle, and abandoned that system of policy which consists of an unceasing repetition of the assertion that the whole world, envious of her glory and jealous of her power, is leagued against her; that they threaten her independence, and would destroy her institutions; that she has only to raise her voice, to afflict the sovereigns and liberate their subjects—'sic, the first, the most enlightened, the bravest, and the only free of all nations.' This stupid and antiquated system can result only in wounding their feelings, extinguishing their ancient sympathies, and causing them to call in question her glory, her genius and her power. It tends to produce weakness and isolation.'

The advice given with such truth and dignity by M. Girardin to his countrymen, may serve in part, names and circumstances altered, for this country.

POLITICAL STRUGGLES.—Every nation is under the influence of two opposite principles, which may be denominated the *Conservative* and the *Reforming* principle. The former produces a struggle to preserve things as they are, and acts against all innovation; the latter produces a struggle to change the present system of things, and welcomes innovation. Both these principles are blind influences, and each is compounded of good and evil. The *Conservative* principle tends to preserve both established error and established truth, but leans on the side of error and injustice—the *Reforming* principle tends to subvert both established error and established truth, but leans on the side of truth and justice. If a community in which perfect freedom of opinion and action is allowed, in which no set of men enjoy any peculiar or exclusive privileges, since it is for the interest of the majority, who are Democrats, to enlist on the side of reform, and for the interest only of the minority, who are aristocrats, to enlist on the side of conservatism—the reforming principle must always be stronger than the conservative. Hence among a people who possess the perfect enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, a constant improvement in their moral and political condition is the natural course of events. These principles do not distinctly divide the people into two parties, since we find each of the national parties, in one respect influenced by the conservative principle, and in another respect by the reforming principle. No party is wholly engaged on the one side either of reform or conservatism.

Government enriches a people by removing obstructions to their power, by defending them from wrong, and thus giving them an opportunity to enrich themselves. Government is not the spring of the wealth of nations; but their own sagacity, industry, enterprise, and force of character. To leave a people to themselves, is generally the best service that rulers can render. Time was when sovereigns fixed prices and wages, and regulated industry and expense, and imagined that a nation would starve and perish if they were not guided like an infant. But we have learned that men are their own best guardians—that property is safest under its owner's care, and that, generally speaking, even great enterprises can better be accomplished by the voluntary association of individuals than by the State. Indeed, we are met at every stage of this discussion by the truth, that political power is a weak engine compared with individual intelligence, virtue and effort; and we are the more anxious to enforce this truth, because, through an extravagant estimate of Government, men are apt to expect from what they must do for themselves, and to throw upon it the blame which belongs to their own feebleness and improvidence. The great hope of society is individual character. The great lesson for men to learn is, that their happiness is in their own hands, that it is to be wrought out by their own difficulties to God and conscience; that no outward institutions can supply the place of inward principle, of moral energy, whilst this can go far to supply the place of almost every outward aid.

The Chillicothe Advertiser, an excellent Democrat Paper, has been much enlarged and improved. We wish our friends success commensurate with their exertions.

ADVENT.—A young man named Wm. G. Toon of Bebel in this county, while attending to a thrashing machine on the 15th inst., had his arm caught in the cylinder and his hand taken off, the bones of his arm were so badly fractured that amputation was necessary.—*Locomotive*.

State Census for 1845.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 25, 1845. EDITORS OF SENTINEL:—The following is a list of the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, in the several counties in this State, so far as returns have been received at this office. The Auditors of Benton, Dearborn, and Dekalb have failed to make returns.

HORATIO J. HARRIS, Auditor of State.

67—We have added, in a separate column, the vote given by each county in 1841.—EDS. SENTINEL.

Census, 1845.	Vote, 1844.
Adams	596
Allen	2033
Benton	2268
Blackford	362
Boone	1734
Brown	869
Carroll	1865
Cass	1603
Clark	2854
Clay	1178
Clinton	1691
Crawford	975
Daviess	1807
Dearborn	2456
Dekalb	2434
Delaware	1834
Douglas	290
Elkhart	2134
Fayette	2639
Floyd	2060
Fountain	2431
Franklin	3070
Fulton	782
Gibson	1709
Grant	1156
Greene	1768
Hamilton	1992
Hancock	1623
Harrison	2536
Hendricks	2272
Henry	3016
Huntington	436
Jackson	1923
Jasper	439
Jay	862
Jefferson	3656
Jennings	1848
Johnson	2066
Knox	2181
Kosciusko	1448
Lagrange	1245
Lake	528
Laporte	2176
Lawrence	2262
Madison	1739
Marion	3735
Marshall	692
Martin	838
Miami	1202
Monroe	2004
Montgomery	3100
Morgan	2222
Noble	1024
Ohio	898
Orange	2208
Owen	1808
Parke	2648
Perry	900
Pike	1635
Porter	762
Perry	2210
Pulaski	384
Putnam	3167
Randolph	2114
Richardson	444
Ripley	2225
Rush	3150
Scott	916
Shelby	2563
Spencer	1256
Steele	818
St. Joseph	1579
Sullivan	1828
Switzerland	1741
Tipton	3451
Tipton	243
Union	1494
Vanderburgh	1661
Vermillion	1803
Vigo	2449
Wabash	1335
Warren	1228
Warrick	1564
Washington	3035
Wayne	4839
Wells	539
White	543
Whitley	587

Tennessee.

Congress. Senate. House.

Democrats, 6 13 39

Whigs, 5 12 36

The Whigs had a majority of three on joint ballot in the last Legislature.

Alabama.

Congress.

Democrats, 7

Whigs, 6

The Democrats have also elected a Governor in this State.

North Carolina.

Congress.

Democrats, 8

Whigs, 3

This State gave Clay nearly four thousand majority over Polk. The Democratic majority now upon the vote for Congressmen is nearly two thousand.

RUSSIA AND ITS RAILWAYS.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that one reason of the haste of the Czar for the completion of the great railway for connecting the two capitals of his empire, is to celebrate the seventh century of the existence of the city of Moscow. This capital was founded in the year 1147, and in 1847 its seventh century will have been completed. The Emperor wishes the iron railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow to be finished by that time, though there are great difficulties attending its construction, and this is especially the case in respect to the Waladi chain of mountains between Moscow and Tuere. It is calculated, too, that besides the canals which the railway will have to cross, there are six large, and twenty-four smaller rivers, over which bridges must be built. Further difficulties will be caused by the morasses between the rivers Mista and Volga. The whole length of the railway will be 400 (English) miles. The Emperor has issued orders for new hands to be employed on the road, and has intimated his desire for its speedy completion.

The railway between St. Petersburg and Warsaw is advancing rapidly, and some portion of it can be brought into use in about three months. It is a gigantic scheme, and has been pushed on with extraordinary rapidity.

IRON.—A most important discovery in the manufacture of iron has been made at Troy. The west side of Lake Champlain abounds in magnetic ore from which the new iron is made in a reverberatory furnace with only one heat. The result is a soft malleable iron, capable of being drawn into the smallest wires. It is obtained by a process of deoxidizing the iron, for which process a patent has been secured by the inventor. The cheapness and facility with which iron can thus be produced make it one of the first inventions of the age. How will the makers of iron in the old fashioned way be protected against this improvement?

ANOTHER PROJECT.—One Ira A. Branson, in a long article published in the Wisconsin Herald, undertakes to show that Mr. Whitney's plan for a railroad to Oregon cannot be built by the plan he proposed. He endeavors to show, by figures, that the loan asked for by Mr. Whitney will be insufficient to build the road, by the trifling